

heroics of Hall of Fame baseball legend Joe DiMaggio, and the acting of Oscar winner Robert DeNiro.

We honor Italian American political figures in history, such as Fiorella La Guardia, Mayor and then Congressman from New York City; Anthony Celebrezze, who served in the cabinet of the Kennedy administration and was the first Italian-American cabinet member; and today we are fortunate to have the first Italian-American Supreme Court Justice, Antonin Scalia.

Mr. Speaker, the Massachusetts legislature has designated October as "Italian American Heritage Month." I urge all Members to support the goals and ideals of this designation and to honor the contribution of Italian Americans as they have made them to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank those people that have allowed this resolution to come to the floor of the House. It is relatively simple and straightforward.

October, as we all know, is a month that we celebrate Christopher Columbus Day, and it is a month that many Italian Americans across this country have utilized to remember their own heritage and their own background.

I think it is particularly appropriate for this resolution to be before us on the same day as H.R. 2442, which recalls the plight of many Italian Americans during World War II. They were interned at the behest of this government, which was an amazing thing, considering that it happened at the same time that probably one of the largest ethnic groups in the world helping the Americans were Italian Americans fighting in World War II, and that included my father as an Italian American, the son of Italian Americans.

This resolution simply states what many people already know, and some things I think people do not know. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) went through much of it.

But some of the things that people do not know is what Italian Americans and Italians have invented that help them every day, not the least of which is pianos, violins, the calendars that we all use every day were invented by Italians, radios down on Cape Cod in Massachusetts, telescopes, compasses, microscopes, thermometers, eyeglasses, steam engines, typewriters and batteries, all discovered by Italians or Italian Americans.

I rise today simply to congratulate all of the people that have come to these shores, including Italians and Italian Americans, and all of their heritage, the 26 million people in America today who claim some Italian heritage, the fifth largest ethnic group, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

I also rise today to remind them that if they want to see some of the work that has been done by Italian Americans, all they have to do is simply step outside this Chamber and take a look up. Much of the art work done in this Capitol was done by Mr. Brumidi, also an Italian American.

Mr. Speaker, again, I thank my colleagues on the other side for allowing this to come up, and I join in asking for the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to urge all Members to support Italian-American Heritage Month as designated by the Massachusetts Legislature. Our country is richer and stronger, thanks to the many contributions that Italian Americans have made to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage all Members to support this resolution. I want to congratulate my colleague and friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CAPUANO), for bringing this measure to our attention. I urge its passage.

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate a distinct and important group in this country—Italian Americans. I introduced H. Res. 347 because I felt that America should stand up and recognize the invaluable contributions bequeathed upon our society by countless Italian Americans throughout this nation's history.

Last October, the Massachusetts State Legislature passed a law observing the month of October as Italian-American Heritage Month. This law recognizes the unique impression bestowed on our country's rich national heritage by Italian Americans. My resolution, H. Res. 347, not only supports the goals and ideas of Italian-American Heritage Month nationwide, but also recognizes the significant contributions Italian Americans have made to our great nation.

Italian Americans have made significant contributions economically, culturally and politically to our society. Amerigo Vespucci and Christopher Columbus were some of the first explorers to discover the American continents and illustrate the geography. Italian Americans have won prestigious prizes, such as the Nobel Prize, the Pritzker Award for architecture, and the Fields Medal for mathematics.

Over the past 200 years, 5.4 million Italians have immigrated to the United States. Today more than 26 million Americans are of Italian descent, 72 thousand alone reside in the eighth district of Massachusetts. As this country's fifth largest ethnic group, Italian Americans have brought to our communities a tireless work ethic, a strong sense of family cohesion, and an artistically rich culture. This unique and profound impact of Italian culture has become an integral part of the American way of life. In fact, many Italian Americans have gone on to become prominent in our nation's academic, industrial, entertainment, and political fields.

Nearly every American has experienced the unique contributions of Italian Americans. Fa-

mous Italian Americans like Hall of Fame baseball player Joe DiMaggio, world-renowned composer Henry Mancini, singer and songwriter Frank Sinatra, and Oscar winner Robert DeNiro have provided all Americans with many forms of entertainment. Millions of Americans have experienced the brilliance of Constantine Brumidi, an Italian immigrant, who was the artistic prodigy behind the elaborate paintings in the United States Capitol. Other Italian Americans have enriched our political process, including political figures such as Fiorella La Guardia, both mayor and Congressman from New York City, Anthony Celebrezze, who served during John F. Kennedy's Administration and was the first Italian American Cabinet Member, and Antonin Scalia, who is the first Italian American appointed to the Supreme Court.

I invite every Member to join me in celebrating the tremendous impact Italian Americans have made to our nation and our national identity.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 347.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1752) to reauthorize and amend the Coastal Barrier Resources Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1752

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. GUIDELINES FOR CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND DETERMINATIONS.

Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503), as otherwise amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(g) GUIDELINES FOR CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND DETERMINATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In making any recommendation to the Congress regarding the addition of any area to the System or in determining whether, at the time of the inclusion of a System unit within the System, a coastal barrier is undeveloped, the Secretary shall consider whether within the area—

"(A) the density of development is less than 1 structure per 5 acres of land above mean high tide; and

"(B) there is existing infrastructure consisting of—

"(i) a road, with a reinforced road bed, to each lot or building site in the area;

"(ii) a wastewater disposal system sufficient to serve each lot or building site in the area;

“(iii) electric service for each lot or building site in the area; and

“(iv) a fresh water supply for each lot or building site in the area.

“(2) **STRUCTURE DEFINED.**—In paragraph (1), the term ‘structure’ means a walled and roofed building, other than a gas or liquid storage tank, that—

“(A) is principally above ground and affixed to a permanent site, including a manufactured home on a permanent foundation; and

“(B) covers an area of at least 200 square feet.

“(3) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this subsection supersedes the official maps referred to in subsection (a).”.

SEC. 3. VOLUNTARY ADDITIONS TO JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503) is amended by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) **ADDITIONS TO SYSTEM.**—The Secretary may add a parcel of real property to the System, if—

“(1) the owner of the parcel requests, in writing, that the Secretary add the parcel to the System; and

“(2) the parcel is an undeveloped coastal barrier.”.

(b) **TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS RELATING TO ADDITIONS OF EXCESS PROPERTY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4(d) of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591)—

(A) is redesignated and moved so as to appear as subsection (e) of section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503); and

(B) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by striking “one hundred and eighty” and inserting “180”; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking “shall”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “subsection (d)(1)(B)” and inserting “paragraph (1)(B)”; and

(iii) by striking paragraph (3).

(2) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “subsection (d) of this section” and inserting “section 4(e) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(e))”; and

(B) by striking subsection (f).

(c) **ADDITIONS TO SYSTEM.**—Section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503) is further amended by inserting after subsection (e) (as added by subsection (b)(1)) the following:

“(f) **MAPS.**—The Secretary shall—

“(1) keep a map showing the location of each boundary modification made under subsection (c) and of each parcel of real property added to the System under subsection (d) or (e) on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and in such other offices of the Service as the Director considers appropriate;

“(2) provide a copy of the map to—

“(A) the State and unit of local government in which the property is located;

“(B) the Committees; and

“(C) the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

“(3) revise the maps referred to in subsection (a) to reflect each boundary modification under subsection (c) and each addi-

tion of real property to the System under subsection (d) or (e), after publishing in the Federal Register a notice of any such proposed revision.”.

(d) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) is amended by striking “which shall consist of” and all that follows and inserting the following: “which shall consist of those undeveloped coastal barriers and other areas located on the coasts of the United States that are identified and generally depicted on the maps on file with the Secretary entitled ‘Coastal Barrier Resources System’, dated October 24, 1990, as those maps may be modified, revised, or corrected under—

“(1) subsection (f)(3);

“(2) section 4 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591); or

“(3) any other provision of law enacted on or after November 16, 1990, that specifically authorizes the modification, revision, or correction.”.

SEC. 4. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) **COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES ACT.**—The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(2) (16 U.S.C. 3502(2)), by striking “refers to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries” and inserting “means the Committee on Resources”; and

(2) in section 3(3) (16 U.S.C. 3502(3)), in the matter following subparagraph (D), by striking “Effective October 1, 1983, such” and inserting “Such”; and

(3) by repealing section 10 (16 U.S.C. 3509).

(b) **COASTAL BARRIER IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1990.**—Section 8 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591) is repealed.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 12 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3510) is redesignated as section 10, moved to appear after section 9, and amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005.”.

SEC. 6. DIGITAL MAPPING PILOT PROJECT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—

(1) **PROJECT.**—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the “Secretary”), in consultation with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall carry out a pilot project to determine the feasibility and cost of creating digital versions of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System maps referred to in section 4(a) of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3503(a)) (as amended by section 3(d)).

(2) **NUMBER OF UNITS.**—The pilot project shall consist of the creation of digital maps for no more than 75 units and no fewer than 50 units of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (referred to in this section as the “System”), 1/3 of which shall be otherwise protected areas (as defined in section 12 of the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 3503 note; Public Law 101-591)).

(b) **DATA.**—

(1) **USE OF EXISTING DATA.**—To the maximum extent practicable, in carrying out the pilot project under this section, the Secretary shall use digital spatial data in the possession of State, local, and Federal agencies including digital orthophotos, and shoreline, elevation, and bathymetric data.

(2) **PROVISION OF DATA BY OTHER AGENCIES.**—The head of a Federal agency that pos-

sesses data referred to in paragraph (1) shall, upon request of the Secretary, promptly provide the data to the Secretary at no cost.

(3) **ADDITIONAL DATA.**—If the Secretary determines that data necessary to carry out the pilot project under this section do not exist, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Director of the United States Geological Survey under which the Director shall obtain, in cooperation with other Federal agencies, as appropriate, and provide to the Secretary the data required to carry out this section.

(4) **DATA STANDARDS.**—All data used or created to carry out this section shall comply with—

(A) the National Spatial Data Infrastructure established by Executive Order 12906 (59 Fed. Reg. 17671 (April 13, 1994)); and

(B) any other standards established by the Federal Geographic Data Committee established by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16.

(c) **DIGITAL MAPS NOT CONTROLLING.**—Any determination as to whether a location is inside or outside the System shall be made without regard to the digital maps created under this section.

(d) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes the results of the pilot project and the feasibility, data needs, and costs of completing digital maps for the entire System.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report shall include a description of—

(A) the cooperative agreements that would be necessary to complete digital mapping of the entire System;

(B) the extent to which the data necessary to complete digital mapping of the entire System are available;

(C) the need for additional data to complete digital mapping of the entire System;

(D) the extent to which the boundary lines on the digital maps differ from the boundary lines on the original maps; and

(E) the amount of funding necessary to complete digital mapping of the entire System.

(e) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section \$500,000 for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2004.

SEC. 7. ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF JOHN H. CHAFEE COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives an economic assessment of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System.

(b) **REQUIRED ELEMENTS.**—The assessment shall consider the impact on Federal expenditures of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.), including impacts resulting from the avoidance of Federal expenditures for—

(1) disaster relief under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.);

(2) the national flood insurance program established under chapter 1 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4011 et seq.); and

(3) development assistance for roads, potable water supplies, and wastewater infrastructure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, coastal barriers protect coastal communities and important aquatic fish and wildlife habitat from the full force of wind, wave and tidal energy. They are prone to shift and move as a result of storm, tides and currents. Despite their vulnerability, these areas are attractive locations to live and are popular vacation destinations.

Congress approved the Coastal Barriers Act in 1982 to protect these areas by establishing a system of barrier units that are not eligible for Federal development assistance, most importantly, Federal flood insurance.

S. 1752 would reauthorize the Coastal Barrier Resource System for 5 years. It requires the Secretary of Interior to undertake a pilot project to create digital maps of the system compatible with geographic information systems, and allows private landowners to voluntarily include property in the system.

The bill is similar to H.R. 1431, which passed the House by more than 300 votes in September of 1999. Unlike H.R. 1441, this bill does not contain any provisions that amend the boundaries of individual coastal barrier resource units or otherwise protected areas.

S. 1752 extends and improves the authorization for the Coastal Barrier Resources Act. It encourages the protection of coastal habitat and coastal communities at no cost to the Federal Government. I strongly urge passage of this important environmental legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I also rise in support of S. 1752, the Coastal Barrier Resources Reauthorization Act. The amendments agreed to in conference with the other body improve upon similar legislation passed by the House last year. Of note, this legislation will finally codify the guidelines for determining undeveloped coastal barriers. This action is long overdue and should help clarify future determinations made by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

I am also pleased with the provisions in this legislation that would authorize the voluntary donation of private undeveloped coastal barriers as additions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. I also believe the digital mapping pilot program authorized by this bill is a very important innovation and first step towards modernizing all coastal

barrier maps and improving their accuracy. The Fish and Wildlife Service should be encouraged to expedite the completion of this pilot program.

This legislation is noncontroversial. The Coastal Barrier Resources Act has been effective at protecting both coastal resources and the taxpayer, and I urge all Members to support this bill.

□ 1300

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1752.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PALMETTO BEND CONVEYANCE ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1474) providing for conveyance of the Palmetto Bend project to the State of Texas.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1474

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Palmetto Bend Conveyance Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PROJECT.—the term "Project" means the Palmetto Bend Reclamation Project in the State of Texas authorized under Public Law 90-562 (82 Stat. 999).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Texas, acting through the Texas Water Development Board or the Lavaca-Navidad River Authority or both.

SEC. 3. CONVEYANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and in accordance with all applicable law, and subject to the conditions set forth in sections 4 and 5, convey to the State all right, title and interest (excluding the mineral estate) in and to the Project held by the United States.

(b) REPORT.—If the conveyance under Section 3 has not been completed within 1 year and 180 days after the date of enactment of

this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes—

- (1) the status of the conveyance;
- (2) any obstacles to completion of the conveyance; and
- (3) the anticipated date for completion of the conveyance.

SEC. 4. PAYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the conveyance, the State shall pay the Secretary the adjusted net present value of current repayment obligations on the Project, calculated 30 days prior to closing using a discount rate equal to the average interest rate on 30-year United States Treasury notes during the proceeding calendar month, which following application of the State's August 1, 1999 payment, was, as of October 1999, calculated to be \$45,082,675 using a discount rate of 6.070 percent. The State shall also pay interest on the adjusted net present value of current repayment obligations from the date of the State's most recent annual payment until closing at the interest rate for constant maturity United States Treasury notes of an equivalent term.

(b) OBLIGATION EXTINGUISHED.—Upon payment by the State under subsection (a), the obligation of the State and the Bureau of Reclamation under the Bureau of Reclamation Contract No. 14-06-500-1880, as amended shall be extinguished. After completion of conveyance provided for in Section 3, the State shall assume full responsibility for all aspects of operation, maintenance and replacement of the Project.

(c) ADDITIONAL COSTS.—The State shall bear the cost of all boundary surveys, title searches, appraisals, and other transaction costs for the conveyance.

(d) RECLAMATION FUND.—All funds paid by the State to the Secretary under this section shall be credited to the Reclamation Fund in the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 5. FUTURE MANAGEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the conveyance under section 3, the State shall agree that the lands, water, and facilities of the Project shall continue to be managed and operated for the purposes for which the Project was originally authorized; that is, to provide a dependable municipal and industrial water supply, to conserve and develop fish and wildlife resources, and to enhance recreational opportunities. In future management of the Project, the State shall, consistent with other project purposes and the provision of dependable municipal and industrial water supply:

- (1) provide full public access to the Project's lands, subject to reasonable restrictions for purposes of Project security, public safety, and natural resource protection;
- (2) not sell or otherwise dispose of the lands conveyed under Section 3;
- (3) prohibit private or exclusive uses of lands conveyed under Section 3;
- (4) maintain and manage the Project's fish and wildlife resource and habitat for the benefit and enhancement of those resources;
- (5) maintain and manage the Project's existing recreational facilities and assets, including open space, for the benefit of the general public;
- (6) not charge the public recreational use fees that are more than is customary and reasonable.

(b) FISH, WILDLIFE, AND RECREATION MANAGEMENT.—As a condition of conveyance under Section 3, management decisions and actions affecting the public aspects of the